167691

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

FIRST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

for

BOUNDARY ROAD LANDFILL
(f/k/a LAUER I Landfill)

CITY of MENOMONEE FALLS

WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

SEPTEMBER 2002

Prepared by:

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Southeast Regional Office
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
Chicago, Illinois

Approved by:

Wm. E. Muno

William E. Muno, Director
Superfund Division
U.S. EPA

9/27/02

Date:

Five-Year Review Report

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The remedy for the Boundary Road Landfill (f/k/a Lauer I Landfill) in Menomonee Falls Wisconsin included a clay cap, landfill gas extraction, groundwater gradient control, and leachate extraction. The site achieved construction completion on September 28, 1999.

The assessment of the five-year review found that the remedy was constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Record of Decision. The immediate threats have been addressed and the remedy is expected to be protective of human health and the environment.

Five-Year Review Summary Form

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Site name *(from WasteLAN)*: **Lauer 1 Sanitary Landfill**

EPA ID *(from WasteLAN)*: **WID058735994**

Region: V	**State: WI**	**City/County: Menomonee Falls**

SITE STATUS

NPL status: ✔ Final

Remediation status (choose all that apply): ✔ Operating ✔ Complete

Multiple OUs?* ☐ YES ✔ NO	**Construction completion date:** 9 / 28 / 99

Has site been put into reuse? ☐ YES ✔ NO

REVIEW STATUS

Lead agency: ☐ EPA ✔ State ☐ Tribe ☐ Other Federal Agency

Author name: Thomas A. Wentland

Author title: State Project Manager	**Author affiliation: State of Wisconsin**

Review period:** 3 / 31 / 97 to 9 / 30 / 2002

Date(s) of site inspection: 09 /05 / 2002

Type of review: ✔ NPL State-lead

Review number: ✔ 1 (first)

Triggering action:
✔ Actual RA Start at OU#____

Triggering action date *(from WasteLAN)*: 3 / 31 / 97

Due date *(five years after triggering action date)*: 9 / 30 / 2002

* ["OU" refers to operable unit.]

** [Review period should correspond to the actual start and

Five-Year Review Summary Form, cont'd.

Issues:

Existence of minor erosion ruts in landfill cap.
Insufficient monitoring data to evaluate inward groundwater gradient on the west side of the site.
Delay in implementing institutional controls

Recommendations and Follow-up Actions:

Insufficient Monitoring	Installation of additional monitoring wells
Institutional Controls	Expedite adoption
Erosion Ruts	Repair and increase inspections

Protectiveness Statement(s):

The remedy is expected to be protective of human health and the environment upon attainment of all groundwater clean up goals. Exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being controlled. Physical controls are currently protecting against exposure to, and ingestion of, groundwater. Once implemented institutional controls will provide legally binding protection from the groundwater.

Long-term protectiveness of the remedial action will be verified by continuing groundwater monitoring. Current monitoring data indicate that the remedy is functioning as required to provide protection to and of the groundwater.

Other Comments:

None

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of five-year reviews is to determine whether the remedy at a site is protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in Five-Year Review reports. In addition, Five-Year Review reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and recommendations to address them. This review focuses on the protectiveness of the remedial action at the Boundary Road Landfill (formerly known as the Lauer 1 landfill) Superfund Site, located in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.

The Agency is preparing this five-year review pursuant to CERCLA §121 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). CERCLA §121 states:

> *If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each five years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. In addition, if upon such review it is the judgment of the President that action is appropriate at such site in accordance with section [104] or [106], the President shall take or require such action. The President shall report to the Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the results of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result of such reviews.*

The agency interpreted this requirement further in the National Contingency Plan (NCP); 40 CFR §300.430(f)(4)(ii) states:

> *If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after the initiation of the selected remedial action.*

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in coordination with the United States Environmental Protection Agency conducted this statutory five-year review under Section 121(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and National Contingency Plan Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii). The Statute and the regulations require that periodic reviews (no less than every 5 years) are to be conducted for sites where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that will not allow for unlimited use or unrestricted exposure following implementation of remedial actions for the site.

This is the first five-year review for the Boundary Road Landfill Superfund Site. The triggering action for this statutory review is the initiation of the remedial action on September 18, 1997. The five-year review is required due to the fact that hazardous

substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

II. SITE CHRONOLOGY

Table 1 – Chronology of Site Events

Event	Date
Site Discovery	4/1/79
Proposed to National Priorities List	9/8/83
Finalized on National Priorities List	9/21/84
Remediation Contract signed with State of Wisconsin	8/1/90
Remedial Investigation Completed	1993
Feasibility Study Completed	1994
Record of Decision	3/11/96
Remedial Design Completed	3/31/97
Preliminary Close Out Report	9/28/99
Remedial Action Completed	2/16/00

III. BACKGROUND

Physical Characteristics

The Boundary Road Landfill is located in the northeastern portion of the Village of Menomonee Falls. The site address is W124 N8925 Boundary Road and the section location is the SE1/4 of Section 1, T8N, R20E. The site occupies approximately 58 acres of a 75-acre tract of land. The site is situated in an urbanizing area, with mixed surrounding land uses, including residential, industrial and agricultural land uses.

Land and Resource Use

The Boundary Road Landfill began operation in 1954 as part of a sand and gravel operation and ceased operations in 1971. Since 1971, Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc., has owned the landfill. Because leachate was seeping to surface water adjacent to the site, a slurry wall was installed in the early 1980's along the perimeter of the site to reduce leachate movement to surface water. The site is currently fenced and the entire landfill is within the fenced area and under an impermeable cap.

History of Contamination

The original landfill volume was approximately 1.3 million cubic yards of waste with an average depth of 30 feet. The original cover ranged in depth from 0.5 to 8.0 feet with the average depth being 3.5 feet. The landfill was never properly closed, with the placement of adequate amounts of the proper cover material and the establishment of a proper vegetative cover. The landfill is unlined, which allowed a hydraulic connection between the underlying and adjacent glacial till to the landfill. Although the majority of the landfill is underlain by clay till there is some sand and gravel in the northeast corner of the site. Due to the fact that waste was placed below the groundwater table outward migration of leachate provided a connection for landfill contaminants and the surrounding aquifer.

Initial Response

From the late 1970's to the early 1980's, as a result of State enforcement actions, a proper landfill cover with vegetation was established. A slurry cutoff wall and leachate collection system was also constructed. The landfill was nominated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to be placed on the Superfund National Priories List in 1983, and was placed on the list in 1985. Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc., entered into an Environmental Repair Contract with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in 1990, to investigate and remediate the landfill pursuant to state statutes. Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc., has been monitoring and maintaining the site since its closure in 1972.

Basis for Taking Action

Contaminants found in the groundwater at the landfill include:

Volatiles

Ketones -Compounds found in resins, paint removers, cement adhesives, and cleaning fluids (e.g.. acetone, 2-butanone, 2-hexanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone, isophorone).

Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Xylene (BETX) Compounds –Partially water-soluble products from gasoline, oil, and other hydrocarbon products.

Chlorinated Ethenes -Chlorinated ethenes, including tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), dichloroethene (DCE), and vinyl chloride. These compounds are common industrial compounds, and represent a potential degradation sequence.

Chlorinated Ethanes -Chlorinated ethanes. Including 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, and chloroethane. These compounds are common industrial solvents and represent a potential degradation sequence.

Semivolatiles

Phenols -A group of chemicals of similar composition used in adhesives, epoxies, plastics, and a variety of synthetic fibers and dyes. Compounds in the group include chlorinated, methylated, and nitrified phenols. Benzoic acid, a carbolic acid, is also included with the phenols because it may be a degradation product of these compounds.

Chlorinated Benzenes -Used as solvents and reagents in a variety of chemical manufacturing processes and materials, including certain pesticides (e.g. .DDT). Compounds in this group include chlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene. and 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) -A group of compounds associated with and derived from coal and oil (e.g.. naphthalene, pyrene, etc.). They are also by-products of the incomplete combustion of carbonaceous materials.

Phthalates -Compounds associated with plastics and plastic-making processes.

Contaminants found in the leachate at the landfill include:

Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Xylene (BETX) Compounds
Chlorinated benzenes
Phenols and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Chlorinated ethenes
Chlorinated ethanes
Total Ketones
Tetrahydrofuran
Styrene
Methylene Chloride
Nitrobenzene
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
Carbazole
Dibenzofuran

Contaminants found in surface soils at the landfill include:

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Pesticides
Xylenes
Bis,2-ethyl hexyl, phthalate
Aroclor 1260 and 1254

A baseline risk assessment conducted during preparation of the Record of Decision indicated that several media were found to be of concern under particular exposure conditions to human and /or ecological populations. The following is a summary of the media, which were estimated to pose a health concern As well as the nature of the exposure (e.g., ingestion of groundwater) that poses a health concern:

Groundwater - Human ingestion of contaminated groundwater from on-site or off-site monitoring wells, or inhale contaminants released from using water, such as showering, from on-site or off-site monitoring wells (current and future).

Surface soils - Human ingestion or dermal contact with contaminated surface soils at the site (future).

Sediment - Ingestion of contaminated sediment by on-site residents (future).

Surface water - Adverse impact to sensitive aquatic organisms from chemicals detected in surface water (current and future).

Groundwater is a medium of concern as a result of a baseline risk assessment hazard index estimate greater than one. Surface soils, sediment, and surface water are potential media of concern based on a baseline risk assessment cancer risk estimate greater than 10^{-6}, but less than 10^{-4}.

IV. REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial Action Objectives

The Record of Decision for the Boundary Road Landfill Superfund Site was signed on March 21, 1996. Remedial Action Objectives were developed as a result of data collected during the Remedial Investigation to aid in the development and screening of remedial alternatives to be considered for the Record of Decision. The Remedial Action Objectives for Boundary Road were divided into the following groups: The remedial action objective for surface soils is the reduction of potential future exposure to contaminants by ingestion and dermal contact.

The remedial action objectives for landfill gas are the reduction of off-site migration of landfill gas and the control of the release of on-site landfill gas to the atmosphere.

The remedial action objective for surface water is to minimize the landfill's potential impact on surface water quality.

The remedial action objectives for groundwater are to: maintain an inward groundwater gradient (head inside the landfill is lower than the head in the adjacent area outside the landfill) at the site, and reduce the concentration of contaminants that exceed NR 140 groundwater quality standards at site wells outside the waste management area.

Remedy Selection

The major components of the of the remedy selected in the Record of Decision include the following:

Construction of a new landfill soil cover system meeting state solid waste requirements. The cover was constructed of a 6-inch grading layer, 2 feet of compacted clay, 1.5 feet of frost protection/rooting zone and 6 inches of topsoil. The cover was seeded and vegetation established. At the time of construction, part of the landfill was paved and used by Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc., a waste hauling business. The area was totally paved with thicker than normal asphalt to prevent contact with the waste and minimize infiltration.

A new leachate control system was constructed in the northeast area of the landfill. This system and the existing leachate control system adjacent to the slurry-cut off wall was connected to a new force main to covey the leachate to the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage system.

Installation of an active landfill gas extraction system to prevent gas migration. This system consists of vertical and horizontal extraction pipes connected to a vacuum extraction system that extracts gas from the depths of the waste. Extracted gas is burned by an automatic flare system.

Institutional controls, in the form of deed restrictions are being put in place to prevent unauthorized excavation, groundwater use and installation of groundwater wells on the landfill.

The entire site was fenced with limited and controlled access to the landfill provided.

Remedy Implementation

Under an Environmental Repair Contract # SF-90-01 signed with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on August 1, 1990, Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc. agreed to perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, a Remedial Design and a Remedial Action. The Remedial Design was completed in

conformance with the Record of Decision. The remedial Design was approved on September 18, 1997.

The Remedial Action took place in two phases. The original design for the remedial action was based on re-utilizing all the on-site cover soils to complete reconstruction of the final cover system. However, as the project progressed it became apparent that the on-site soils would be exhausted prior to cover completion. The construction activities completed in 1997, included approximately 26.4 of the 45.5 acres of final cover soils placement, approximately 12 acres of asphalt paving, installation of three leachate extraction wells, installation of the majority of the landfill gas and leachate force main transfer piping, and seeding, fertilizing, and mulching a portion of the landfill soil final cover surface. Construction resumed on July 27, 1998, utilizing a new source of cover material. At that time, 19.1 acres of final cover soil was placed, the blower-flare station was installed, and seeding, fertilizing, and mulching of the soil final cover was completed in October 1998. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has determined that all Remedial Action activities were performed according to specifications.

System Operation/Operation and Maintenance

Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc., is conducting long-term monitoring and maintenance activities according to the operation and maintenance plan that was approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on February 16, 2000.

The primary activities associated with landfill operation and maintenance include the following:

Site Security. The site security system consists of a six-foot high chain link fence with three-strand barbed wire and locking gates controlling access to the site. Fence maintenance includes inspections at least once per quarter.

Landfill Cover System. Maintenance of the soil cover system involves visual inspection of the landfill cover system at least quarterly during the first two growing seasons and at least semi-annually after that. Maintenance activities include repair of any settled areas, areas void of vegetation, and areas affected by erosion. The entire site is mowed as needed with at least one mowing per year. Maintenance of the asphalt-paved area includes repair of any cracks, or settled areas, that are identified during the semi-annual inspections.

Surface Water Management. The surface water ditches require mowing and possibly reshaping to better control runoff. Mowing ditches on the same schedule as the landfill cover controls excess vegetation within the ditches. Drainage ditches are mowed and maintained to provide the design flow conditions.

Landfill Gas Extraction System. The physical condition of the flare and flame arrester are inspected on a quarterly basis and are repaired as needed. The blower fan, coupling, and electric motor are standard equipment and are maintained in accordance with the manufactures recommendations.

Leachate Extraction System. Leachate pumps are inspected for signs of corrosion. The intake screens are cleaned and worn cables and discharge hose are replaced as needed.

V. PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

This is the first five-year review for the site.

VI. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

The review process included the following activities:

Document Review

The five-year review consisted of a review of relevant documents including operation and maintenance requirements, monitoring data, contractual obligations and legal responsibilities. (See Attachment 1)

Data Review

Environmental post-construction monitoring data has been collected since 1999. A long-term sampling and analysis plan has been implemented to show compliance with the Record of Decision. Three categories of wells: down gradient monitoring, down gradient private and inward gradient monitoring were selected to monitor the remedial action.

Monitoring results from the down gradient monitoring and the down gradient private wells indicate that benzene and tetrahydrofuran are present in three monitoring wells at concentrations that exceed the Enforcement Standards of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 140. Both are in the category of parameters that are of public health concern. Three parameters; chloride, iron and manganese are present in five monitoring wells at concentrations that exceed the Enforcement Standards of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 140, however, these parameters are categorized as being of public welfare concern. Twenty-two of the monitoring wells contain metals that exceed the Preventative Action Limit of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 140. Under Wisconsin law exceedences of the Preventative Action Limits are considered to be addressed if a remedy has been put in place and efforts are being made to reduce the concentration of the identified parameters which is the case

at this site. There were no exceedences of the Enforcement Standards for any heavy metals.

In addition to maintaining compliance with Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 140, the Record of Decision requires that an inward groundwater gradient be maintained at the landfill. Monitoring records indicate that this is being accomplished on the east side of the site where private wells are in close proximity to the property line. The records also indicate that the groundwater gradient across the site is from north to south resulting in groundwater flow toward the cut-off slurry wall and leachate extraction system as designed. There was insufficient monitoring data to make a determination if an inward groundwater gradient is being maintained on the west side of the site. Although there is insufficient information for the west side of the site, all groundwater extraction wells required by the Record of Decision have been installed and are operating properly.

The electronic database maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources entitled Groundwater and Environmental Monitoring System was used to evaluate the site conditions. This database contains historical as well as recent monitoring results, required by the Record of Decision, which has been collected by both site personnel and state agencies.

Site Inspection

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources project manager and a representative of Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc conducted a site inspection on September 5, 2002. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy, including the presence of fencing to restrict access, the integrity of the cap, the operation of the landfill gas extraction system and maintenance of the site. Institutional controls in the form of deed restrictions are in the process of being placed on the property. No significant issues have been identified at any time regarding the cap, gas extraction system, site security and operation and maintenance.

The site was in very good condition. Inspection of the landfill cover revealed an established vegetative cover, the asphalt portion of the cover was in good repair. Interviewing the site manager revealed that the grass is mowed at least once a year with additional mowing as needed to maintain a short and protective grass cover. A professional asphalt installation contractor inspects the asphalt portion of the cap on a semi-annual schedule and performs repairs as needed. The only observed deficiencies were two minor erosion ruts and some discarded monitoring well construction supplies on the north side of the site. The site manager assured the inspector that these items would be corrected.

The blower flare station was operating and in good repair. The site manager indicated that the flare station would be upgraded within the next six months to reflect newly promulgated Title V Air regulations.

Community Involvement and Interviews

Interviews were conducted with various parties connected with the site. Ms. Karen Fielder, the Waukesha County Solid Waste Supervisor, was interviewed on September 25, 2002 and indicated that her office knows of no problems or complaints associated with the site. Mr. Frank Hatfield from the Village of Menomonee Falls Public Works Department was also interviewed on September 25, 2002 and reported that the site has not been the source of any complaints. Mr. Robert Grosch, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Waste Management Engineer, was not aware of any problems with the site. Upon completion of the Five-Year Review a public notification will be placed in a local newspaper which will include, but not be limited to, a brief description of the remedy, the results of the five-year review, a brief summary of the data and information that provided the basis for determining site protectiveness and a contact name and phone number where community members can obtain more information about the results of the assessment.

VII. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

The review of documents, Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements, risk assumptions, and the results of the site inspection indicate that the remedy is functioning as intended by the Record of Decision. The capping of the site and construction of the landfill gas extraction system has achieved the remedial objectives to reduce exposure to contaminants by ingestion and dermal contact, reduce off-site migration of landfill gas and groundwater, minimize impact of the landfill to surface water and maintain an inward groundwater gradient.

Operation and maintenance of the cap and gas extraction system has been effective. A few small areas subject to erosion need to be addressed. The landfill supervisor has indicated that erosion problems will be corrected.

The monitoring plan needs to be evaluated to determine if all areas of the landfill are providing an inward groundwater gradient. Current monitoring data supports that there is an inward gradient on the east side of the site and the site as a whole. There is a concern that adequate monitoring does not exist on the west and south side of the site to provide evidence that the inward gradient exists.

Institutional controls are nearing completion and once in place will prevent unauthorized excavation of the cap, groundwater use, or installation of water supply wells on the site.

Question B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, clean up levels, and remedial action objectives used at the time of remedy selection still valid?

There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy.

Changes in Standards and To Be Considered
The completion of the new clay cap and maintenance of the vegetative cover have addressed Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements dealing with soil contamination. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements that still must be met at this time are the Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 140, Water Quality Standards. Operation of the site is being conducted in a manner that is exhibiting positive action to comply with this Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement. Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 140 is in constant review and modification as new information on health related water quality parameters is discovered. The Record of Decision requires that operation of the site be conducted to comply with changes to Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 140.

Changes in Exposure Pathways, Toxicity, and other Contaminant Characteristics
The exposure assumptions used to develop the Baseline Risk Assessment included both current exposures (older child/teenager trespassers) and potential future exposures (adult groundwater consumers). These assumptions are considered to be conservative and reasonable in evaluating risk and developing risk-based clean up levels. No change to these assumptions, or the clean up levels developed from them is warranted. The remedy is progressing as expected.

Question C: has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

The Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment suggested that there would be no adverse affects to wildlife in the area from the chemicals at the site. Greater protection now exists, with the remedy in place, than at the time the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment was prepared so it is logical to assume that less danger to the environment exists now than before. There is no other information that calls into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

Technical Assessment Summary

According to the data reviewed, the site inspection, and the interviews, the remedy is functioning as intended by the Record of Decision. There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy. Most Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements cited in the Record of Decision have been met. There is no other information that calls into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

VIII. ISSUES

Issue	Currently Affects Protectiveness (Y/N)	Affects Future Protectiveness (Y/N)
Existence of minor erosion ruts in landfill cap.	N	N
Insufficient monitoring data to evaluate inward groundwater gradient on the west side of the site.	N	N
Delay in implementing institutional controls	N	Y

IX. RECOMMENDATION AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Issue	Recommendations / Follow-Up Actions	Party Responsible	Oversight Agency	Milestone Date	Affects Protectiveness	
					Current	Future
Insufficient Monitoring	Installation of additional monitoring wells	Site Owner	State	12/31/02	N	N
Institutional Controls	Expedite adoption	Site Owner	State	12/31/02	N	Y
Erosion Ruts	Repair and increase inspections	Site Owner	State	10/31/02	N	N

X. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

The remedy is expected to be protective of human health and the environment upon attainment of all groundwater clean up goals. Exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being controlled. Physical controls are currently protecting against exposure to, and ingestion of, groundwater. Once implemented institutional controls will provide legally binding protection from the groundwater.

Long-term protectiveness of the remedial action will be verified by continuing groundwater monitoring. Current monitoring data indicate that the remedy is functioning as required to provide protection to and of the groundwater.

XI. NEXT REVIEW

The next five-year review for the Boundary Road Landfill (f/k/a Lauer I Landfill) is required by September 2007, five years from the date of this review.

ATTACHMENT 1

List of Documents Reviewed

Record of Decision Summary, Boundary Road Landfill (f/k/a Lauer 1 Landfill), Menomonee Falls, WI, March 21, 1996

Operation and Maintenance Manual, Boundary Road Landfill Superfund Site, December 1999

Long-Term Sampling and Analysis Plan, Boundary Road Landfill Superfund Site, December 1999

Environmental Repair Contract # SF-90-01

Electronic Environmental Monitoring Data, Boundary Road Landfill Superfund Site